



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 21, 1927.
THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT
COMMUNITY CHEST
WHAT IS LABOR?
DESERVE RESPECT OF PUBLIC
MUST BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE FIRST SPAN

FOR the first time, San Francisco and the East Bay cities join hands across San Francisco Bay. A vision has become a reality . . . an epoch-making milestone in the history of the bay district.

The Dumbarton Bridge is now open for public use. Its completion marks the beginning of a new era in transbay transportation . . . it stands as a prophet . . . forecasting the time when other mighty spans will bind together all the surrounding communities into one great Metropolitan Area.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH NEAR MARKET

Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

*Proving That Housewives Know—
and Show—What They Want*

Only one week old, Hale's Food Shop is being pressed to its capacity to care for the thousands who pour in and out of its three entrances for their daily food supplies.

Hale's Food Shop was planned in the belief that housewives would like the same service and surroundings in securing their food needs that a great department store provides for them when they buy what they wear. That's why Hale's Food Shop is different from anything else of its kind.

That's undoubtedly what was wanted, to judge from the overwhelming interest taken in the Shop. What an incentive this is for us to make you like Hale's Food Shop still more and more.

HALE BROS. INC.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 298—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 5532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market. Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambro, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927

No. 51

The Italian Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

VIII. MUSSOLINI'S METHODS

(BLES)—We have in recent chapters given a few of the reasons why Mussolini and his Fascists were able to gain power in Italy. We must now say a word about how they do it.

On this subject President Green of the A. F. of L. issued a communication addressed to all organized labor in the United States on December 21, 1925. Some of our quotations are from that letter.

It should be noted that for such things as liberty, liberalism and constitutional government Mussolini openly expresses supreme contempt, while violence he as openly proclaims as a holy virtue. For example:

"Fascismo is not afraid to declare itself liberal or anti-liberal.

"It has already passed and if necessary will again pass, without the slightest hesitancy over the body, more or less decomposed, of the Goddess of Liberty."

"There can be no such thing as liberty. It exists but in the imagination of philosophers who seek their impracticable philosophy in the skies, while mine is drawn from very near the earth for those of the earth."

"A government that must rule must not be bothered about the moralities of certain tactics. There are no laws as to how a state should apply its tactics for success."

"Violence is moral, provided it is timely and surgical and chivalrous, but since the revolutionary party holds the power, violence must confine itself to creating and maintaining a sympathetic atmosphere toward the use of this governmental violence."

After pondering utterances such as these we shall not be surprised at the list of the methods employed by the Fascist dictatorship which follows.

New "Election Law"

1. Parliamentary government in Italy is abolished. Mussolini makes fine pretense to fool the Americans from whom he wants loans, perhaps also as an inexpensive offering to his own syndicalist past, by setting forth a plan to make the Italian senate a "functional" body, senators to represent not geographical districts but various trades, professions and business groups. But neither the senate nor the house of deputies has any power, so what's the difference? Parliament has enacted a law and the king has obligingly issued a complimentary decree making Mussolini independent of parliament. He makes the laws himself if the process of getting them through parliament seems tedious or risky.

2. Nevertheless the motions of constitutional government are gone through, so Mussolini has enacted an election law to guarantee the outcome. To understand the precise significance of this law it is necessary to bear in mind that in Italy there were before the Fascists came into power not two great major parties but a large number of parties, none of which, with the exception of the Socialist, was very large. Italian capitalism had been too young and inexperienced to form a single political party to advance its interests; the agriculturists, farmers, had been too illiterate, had had too little opportunity for political experience to form a party.

Now Mussolini had a law enacted to the effect that all the votes cast for the candidates of each

party in all the regional districts of Italy should be added together, no two parties being permitted to combine on the same list of candidates, and that the party whose list received the largest number of votes, provided this number was at least 25 per cent of all the votes cast, should be given two-thirds of the seats in the house of deputies, the other seats to be divided among the remaining parties on the basis of proportional representation. The Socialist party having been nearly destroyed by Mussolini, and the Fascists being the only recognized party of any size, this law provided the latter a two-thirds majority—at least with the help of a little "rough stuff" at the election, as we shall see later.

Local Government Destroyed

3. Local government in Italy has been destroyed. On October 31, 1925, Mussolini scrapped the municipal government of the capital city of Rome and placed it under the absolute rule of one of his henchmen, Filippo Cremonesi, giving him orders to make Rome as great as it was under the Caesars. Italian workers and farmers are told to eat less spaghetti because the country is so poor and America must make a debt settlement with Italy which lets her off about 75 per cent of what she owes us. Nevertheless, hundreds of thousands are being spent in Rome on such things as showy buildings to show American visitors how great Mussolini is, and if possible to make the Italian forget his empty stomach as he feasts his eyes on imperial architecture. They do say that Cremonesi and his gang turn a nice penny by means of honest graft out of building contracts, sale of land to the city, etc. — doubtless another instance of how American efficiency is being introduced in Italy to delight Wall Street.

While at one end of the scale the city of Rome has been deprived of self-government, the same thing has been done at the other end of the scale for all municipalities (townships they might be called with us) having a population of less than 5,000. These as well as larger municipalities used to be governed by an elected council, the councilors electing a mayor from their own number. Now the mayor (characteristically Mussolini has picked a medieval name for him, viz., "podesta") is appointed by the national government—i.e., Mussolini—and the council is merely advisory.

It happens that about 40 per cent of the Italian voters live in municipalities covered by this law. When it is remembered that these units actually collect taxes, grant licenses, take inventories of taxable properties, etc., it will be seen that these "podestas" virtually control the life of the inhabitants in these units and therefore can "deliver the vote" at election time. So at one stroke Mussolini makes sure of 40 per cent of the votes in case he needs to go through the formality of an election some day.

Italy and Russia.

4. The press, universities, colleges and schools are so thoroughly controlled that there is no freedom of expression whatever. Hundreds of instances might be cited here, but a brief statement must suffice. The responsible head of a newspaper or other periodical must have the approval of the prefect of the province, a Fascist official. No member of parliament may be the responsible head of a newspaper—why? Because a member of parliament is supposed to be free to criticize the

government, and Mussolini doesn't want any such animal to have a newspaper as his weapon. Also, an ordinary editor can be given castor oil or clubbed to death if necessary by enthusiastic Fascists, but after the terrible howl raised a couple of years ago by the murder of the Socialist deputy, Matteotti, Mussolini can hardly afford to have another member of parliament shoved off.

"Prefects are empowered to seize editions of newspapers which attack the government in its foreign policy or which injure the national credit at home or abroad, or which alarm the people without justification!" That sounds inclusive enough. The mails, telephones, telegraphs, and cables are spied upon and censored by Fascist officials. Most of the time all papers except the subsidized Fascist sheets are suppressed and if they appear do so through underground channels.

We are told that things like this go on in Soviet Russia and therefore we cannot recognize that government; it would be immoral. Assuming that the charge is true, why then is it moral not only to recognize Mussolini, but to be very lenient about his debt to the United States and to lend him money through the house of Morgan?

Next week: Some remarks about Mussolini's most favored methods, castor oil and "clubbing-in-style."

INVESTIGATIONS RUNNING AMUCK!

One more investigation, this one under the President's direction, is now added to the horde of inquiries ordered or under way in the nation's capital. By April 1 the President must proclaim new immigration quotas and he is having an inquiry made to help him out—he's in a pickle about it. Investigating is one of the major industries of Washington. There are nearly a half hundred investigations either under way or ordered by Congress or by Government departments and bureaus. So numerous and varied have investigations become that the Department of Commerce caps the climax by conducting an investigation of investigations—a survey of the inquisitors and inquisitions. One of two things must be wrong: Either matters are so rotten that honest men want to get to the bottom of the mud and muck, or else legislators and officials are so bereft of constructive ideas that they can't get beyond the investigation stage — and the chances are that both strictures apply.

Men will fight for a principle, but women make the best soldiers in the army of the union label.

BOSS
THE TAILOR
1048 MARKET STREET
Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and Overcoats at Popular Prices

All Work Done Under Strictly Union Conditions

FIVE DAY WEEK COMING.

"The best evidence that a shorter work week is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. . . . This great reform—the shorter work week—is upon us."—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor at its Detroit convention again went on record in support of the shorter work week and pointed out many industries were ready for the shorter work day, especially seasonal and over-developed industries. The foremost under this classification is mining, over-crowded with workers seeking jobs, overlaid with mines seeking customers, over-ridden with wasteful methods because of its over-development.

The United Mine Workers of America, the largest union in the A. F. of L., will meet in Indianapolis beginning January 25 in preparation for the new bituminous wage contract conferences with the operators. According to P. F. Fagan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, the bituminous coal miners will ask for a five-day week, six-hour day and a renewal of their wage scale.

Shorter Day More Productive

"When a man digs coal for seven or eight hours a day he is ready to lie down, because he has burned up all his energy," said Fagan. "A six-hour day will make him more efficient and believe it can be introduced without adding to the cost of coal."

After the Indianapolis convention has agreed upon a policy and formulated the demands, the scale committee will be empowered to meet the operators' committee on February 14 to present the miners' views. One of the most bitter industrial wars this country has ever witnessed may be impending and the miners are preparing for a bitter contest.

The carpenters nearly a generation ago led off for the labor movement in making the eight-hour fight. The needle trades and building trades took the initiative in gaining the 44-hour week. Now it may be the miners who will enter the arena in an effort to establish the five-day week, regarded as the next great step forward of the American labor movement.

INCREASED NATURALIZATION.

It is reported that the restrictive immigration law has increased the demand for the advantages of citizenship in the United States, and the rush of aliens seeking entry almost swamped the facilities at Naturalization Bureau Headquarters in New York last year. Instead of decreasing under restricted immigration, as was expected by some, applications for citizenship during the calendar year 1926 were approximately 100 per cent greater than for the year 1925, Merton A. Sturges, district director in New York, reported.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

WHERE THE WEALTH IS GOING.

The air is just now full of statistics. Some of these show that profits for 1926 broke all records. Others show that productivity per worker surpassed all former marks. Others show that costs per unit went down wherever the five-day week went into effect. Other figures show that while production and profits rose, the aggregate of wages dropped. Still others show a decrease in the number of employees. These figures stop with 1925 and do not include 1926. Again, statistics show an increasing "value added by manufacture." Figures on this subject were presented by the American Federation of Labor three years ago, showing astounding things. On this subject what comes now is merely confirmation. But all of these figures get not very far. There are many faults about them. They are generalizations. They are not interpreted in terms of individual life. They are too big. They pass by, unheeded and uncomprehended. There is a great trend of production and wealth. It is striking. It portends surpluses beyond anything previously known, unless there is statesmanlike action by employers and labor. But tonight's radio program will interest more people.

GOVERNMENT BY MINORITY.

The National Civic Federation presents some amazing figures on the proportion of voters to non-voters. In this report it says:

"In round numbers, the vote in 1922 was more than 21,000,000; in 1924, nearly 30,000,000; and in 1926, less than 22,000,000. But, when the percentage of new voters is considered, there is nothing to show for the work of all our organizations in 1926 although it can safely be assumed that, without such an effort, the results would have been much more disheartening,—a negative consolation, at best.

"However, in comparing the 1926 and the 1922 election returns, let us not lose sight of the far more disturbing facts in the situation; namely, that when we cast 21,000,000 votes in 1922, there were 58,000,000 eligible voters, or 37,000,000 who did not vote; and that in 1926, when the eligible vote was 62,000,000, only 22,000,000 cast the ballot. Where were the 40,000,000 delinquent voters on November 2, 1926? That is the big question."

It is a big question and it ought to set every American thinking about what government is and why—and for and by whom!

THIS YEAR.

Nineteen twenty-seven is "this year" now. All the years back to those days when Christ walked among men, and on, on back to the dawn of creation, all are in humanity's past. This year is ours to do with as we will—this year with its accumulated wisdom of the ages, speaking through the world's inventions, its arts, its political and social conscience.

The past can not be changed, but its guiding voice, if we will hearken, can direct our advancing steps more surely along the path of the New Year.—Life and Labor.

**Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label**

**We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label**

Johnson's

**2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre**

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

**Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.**
**MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second**

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rewig

A. R. Fennimore



**Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed**

**2508 MISSION STREET..... { SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street.....
1221 Broadway..... Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons**

**WHITTHORNE
& SWAN**

**Can and Do
Undersell
on good, clean,
staple merchandise**

**MISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND
Formerly Davis' Department Store**

**THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS**



**THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS**

**SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CON-
SISTENT SAVINGS**

STORES IN

**SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND**

**BERKELEY
ALAMEDA**

**BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO**

**PALO ALTO
VALLEJO**

DESERVE RESPECT OF PUBLIC.**By George D. Brewer**

(Brotherhood National Bank)

Considering the odds against which union labor has had to contend in America its success has been remarkable indeed.

It has been made an outlaw in the eyes of the public for more than half a century. The press has been arrayed against it. The pulpit has been either neutral or openly hostile. Only in isolated instances has the church been its supporter. In fact every agency over which the employers have exercised influence has been used to nullify the right of labor to deal collectively.

Union Labor has been unjustly branded with the brand of Cain. Its leaders have been persecuted, discredited, jailed and sometimes put to death. They have been "framed" and falsely accused. The public has been lied to about them and what they stand for.

"Grafter" is the pet libel used against every successful and loyal labor official. Usually the more efficient and capable the leader the louder the cry of "grafter" is heard. This charge is effective in two ways. It prejudices the innocent public against the official and tends to destroy his standing among his own membership.

Compare the records of union officers with that of officers of any other organization, either private or public. Proved dishonesty among labor officials is much smaller, proportionately, than among city, county, state or other public officers; lodges, societies or even in some of the more sacred organizations and associations.

The writer has been associated with labor officials for many years and can bear testimony to the high quality of citizenship they represent. They are invariably liberal minded, big hearted, faithful to their trusts and bitter enders in their fights for principle and the rights of their membership. They are progressive and give willingly of their time and money to advance the welfare of city, state and nation. They are never found wanting in civic duty or public welfare and can be justly classified as among the highest type of American citizenship.

Most labor officials give their lives to their unions and die in poverty. Who ever heard of one getting rich? Sam Gompers gave more than half a century to the cause of labor and left an estate of less than \$30,000. Warren Stone of the B. of L. E. left even less. The names of those who have died poor are legion; the names of those who have died rich are very rare exceptions.

Out of thousands of labor leaders in San Francisco and the Bay District during the past fifty years not a dozen have been proved dishonest or criminal. The same enviable record can be applied to other cities in every section of the country. Where is the organization that can produce as clean a record? Where is the organization, on the other hand, who has given more towards elevating the standard of the American working men and women than the organized labor movement? It has ever been a pioneer in the field of humane legislation governing industry. It has stood for clean government and a better and nobler manhood and womanhood.

Organized labor in America deserves the respect and gratitude of the American public. It has achieved wonders against tremendous opposition. It will achieve greater wonders in the future and distant generations will erect monuments to immortalize its magnificent accomplishments.

"No people will long maintain their liberty or advance along the highway of intellectual and moral progress without ideals. Newspapers which are not governed by noble ideals are unworthy the support of the people. Criticisms are often unfair, but it is better to have unfair criticism than no criticism."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What was the first American trade union to extend jurisdiction to workers in Canada?

A.—The International Molders' Union of North America, which in 1863 extended its jurisdiction to Canada, though Canadian unions had been represented at the convention of the organization two years earlier. "This is the first instance of the extension of the territorial jurisdiction of a labor organization from one country to another," says the Handbook of American Trade Unions, published by the United States Department of Labor.

Q.—When and where was the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen organized?

A.—In August, 1891, at Pueblo, Colo.

Q.—Was the Cigarmakers' International Union among the first labor organizations to establish the eight-hour day in the United States?

A.—Yes. The union adopted an eight-hour law at its 1885 convention and had established it in successful operation by May 1, 1886.

Q.—Who are the president and secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—J. W. Hays and John J. Manning, respectively.

Q.—Is there a union of laundry workers?

A.—Yes. It is the Laundry Workers' International Union, with national headquarters in Troy, N. Y.

OFFICERS NOMINATED.

First nominations for officers were made at last Friday's meeting of the Labor Council, and nominations will again be open at the meeting this evening, the election being held on the following Friday night. The present nominees are:

President—William P. Stanton. Vice-President—Roe H. Baker, Anthony Noriega. Secretary-Business Agent—John A. O'Connell. Trustees—Chas. Childs, James Hopkins, Wm. Granfield.

Executive Committee—James Coulsting, John C. Daly, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, Geo. S. Hollis, George Kidwell, George Knell, Walter Jusaitas, J. J. McTiernan, Laura Mollada, Joseph Moreno, Patrick O'Brien, James Wilson.

Organizing Committee—James Casey, Thomas Cook, George Cullen, F. J. Dumond, R. C. Kreuz-

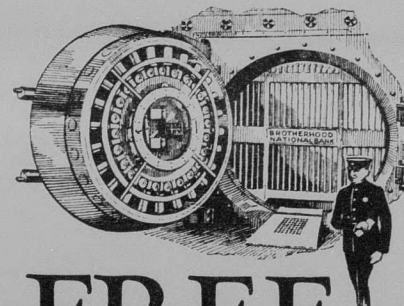
berg, John Matheson, M. S. Maxwell, Robert Patterson.

Law and Legislative Committee—Roe H. Baker, Emil G. Buehrer, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, George Kidwell, Theodore Johnson, Chas. Pilgrim, W. G. C. Turner, J. F. Whelan.

Directors of Labor Clarion—Wm. T. Bonsor, M. E. Decker, George S. Hollis, J. J. McTiernan, Stanley Roman.

"Is he self-centered?"

"Self-centered? Why, that guy thinks 'Hail, hail, the gang's all here is a solo!'"—Life.



FREE
Safe Deposit Box
for Six Months

You pay for One Year
and have the use of a
Brotherhood Safe Deposit
Box for Eighteen Months

This offer holds good for rentals started between now and February 10.

Fire—flood—earthquake—burglary—NOTHING—can prevail against these gigantic battle-ship steel vaults of the Brotherhood National Bank.

Place your valuables behind our massive 30-ton circular door—where they will be secure against carelessness, the elements, and the underworld. You are afforded absolute peace of mind.

Five thousand boxes of various sizes renting for a trifle more than one cent per day.

Avail yourself TODAY of this unusual, inexpensive protection. Member of Federal Reserve System



BROTHERHOOD
NATIONAL BANK
O'Farrell at Market
SAN FRANCISCO

The First Bank in the
Mission District



THE MISSION BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

COMMUNITY CHEST.

Community Chest workers are thronging headquarters at 556 Mission street nowadays in preparation for the campaign from January 31 to February 10 to "Make San Francisco the Happiest City in the World"—the annual concerted canvass for funds for all of the agencies that replace the former annoying method of "drive" after "drive" in behalf of each individual organization.

Already about 6000 volunteers have enrolled in the "army of mercy" and this number, it is expected, will be appreciably increased by the time the campaign begins.

In all there will be twenty-four divisions, each officered by a colonel, an adjutant, majors, captains and lieutenants. San Francisco has been divided into as many districts, so that every division will have its own "sector."

In the coming campaign emphasis will be laid on what the Community Chest already has accomplished. About 90,000 men, women and children benefited in one way or another through the Community Chest last year.

Relief agencies gave service to 8327 families.

Old People's homes cared for 137, while 402 were cared for in their own homes.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs gave opportunity for health development, character building and educational advancement to 25,000 boys and girls.

Neighborhood centers furnished classes, guidance and constructive recreation and social life to 58,000 men and women.

Emergency relief agencies gave food and shelter to 23,350 transient and homeless men and this included 17,000 free beds and 131,000 free meals.

Children's agencies gave care, shelter and guidance to 8980 little ones.

In addition to these figures Chest hospitals and sanatoria cared for 10,900, clinic treatments were given to 39,760, tuberculosis clinics gave 4731 treatments and home visits by visiting nurses amounted to 7000.

In addition a saving of \$400,000 for the year to the public by eliminating the multiplicity of "drives," a saving which alone is worth the Chest effort. Other accomplishments for 1926 were an internal reorganization which has consolidated a number of departments and netted a saving of \$14,000 in round figures. A Veterans' Council and a Research Council have been established and Chest funds are conducting a Housing survey for working girls. The establishment of a co-operation department to "tie-in" the city's activities in charitable work also has been a much-praised accomplishment.

These accomplishments have resulted in a unified system of accounts and records that has enabled the Chest administration to go before the public with the statement that whereas in previous years there were 14 major departments in the Chest organization, now there are but six. Paul H. Davis, the executive secretary of the organization, reports that while these major departments have been reduced, the work accomplished by the remaining six has been increased.

All locals and organized labor units can obtain speakers for their meetings by telephoning to Mrs. A. E. Neuenberg, at Garfield 5740, well in advance of the meeting.

The speakers' campaign is in full swing, and she will be glad to send well-informed speakers to locals for a report on what the Community has done during the preceding year. Members of organized labor have supported splendidly in the past.

The first speaking date was filled January 5th before members of Local 115 of the Butchers' Union at the Labor Temple. Frederick E. Supple was the speaker.

In the world of labor the union label is the starry banner of liberty and altruism.

WHAT ABOUT POISON GAS IN OUR "NEXT WAR"?

Editor, The Clarion, San Francisco.

Sir: "To be or not to be, that is the question!" or rather those are the questions; Why Poison Gas? and Why Next War? Few people realize the poison-gas facts of our last war. Listen to a few taken from U. S. Government publications.

In 1918 our Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for the expenses of our Chemical Warfare (Gas) Service, and allotted 48,000 men thereto.

Sixty-three poison gases were used in the war, of which 26 were classed as lethal (deadly). Our Edgewood Arsenal was turning out weekly 815 tons of gas producing compounds, against 410 tons made in Britain, 385 tons in France and only 210 tons in Germany. Edgewood and auxiliaries were almost ready to produce 13,000 tons monthly. One of the Edgewood staff told me the stuff was so hurtful that for only six actual workers in the "mustard" gas section there were 90 in hospital gas disabled. At the time of the armistice the C. W. Service was engaged in 65 "major research problems," including eight gases more deadly than any already in use.

For some reason, unknown to me, General Fries, who, as Colonel Fries, was head of the C. W. S. in war time, has published a statement that there was no gas discovered more deadly than those already used. Professor Lewis informs me differently, and claims that the gas he discovered, "Lewisite," is nearly three times (2.9) more deadly than any previously known to the Service.

One airplane can carry enough material to destroy all life in a strip of territory 100 feet wide and seven miles long. A few dozen such could wipe out any metropolis regardless of entrenchments, fortresses, or a million armed men. No wonder alarmed politicians would prohibit its use. But small effect prohibition would have; for when in war a nation is crowded to the wall all such agreements become mere "scraps of paper." More-over a far simpler method is to outlaw all war, in any shape. If one form of warfare can be effectually outlawed all warfare can be outlawed.

Half a dozen of our presidents have recommended the settlement of international differences in a civilized Christian way, by reference to an International Court of Justice. Now that one is established our Irreconcilable Legal Lights cry, "Entangling Alliances!" and "First Codify International Law!" The Golden Rule is all the code necessary for justice; and never yet caused entanglements.

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., January 7, 1927.

DENVER COOKS' UNION, OLDEST.

The Denver Cooks' Association is the oldest cooks' union in the United States, having been organized in 1889. The Colorado Labor Advocate dedicated its December 23 issue to that union and the Waiters and Waitresses' Local 14, organized in 1891.

The first six-day work week to be granted to either of these crafts in the United States was in Denver, the cooks' association obtaining it in 1897, and the waiters and waitresses in 1899.

SINCLAIR PLEA DENIED.

The United States Supreme Court has refused the plea of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, to stop his trial for contempt because he refused to answer inquiries of the Senate oil committee. The court merely announced that the plea was denied. This does not mean that Sinclair can not appeal again, as it is the Supreme Court's policy to refuse to pass on constitutional questions until all avenues of relief have been closed in the lower courts.

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

new A WASHPROOF OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
47.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

For Sale by

Abramson & Lerer.....	168 Third St.
Arata & Lagomarsino.....	3366 Mission St.
M. S. Bacigalupi.....	485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Bravil & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
A. Esmiol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
W. Pahl.....	3906 Third St.
Peterson Bros.....	628 20th St.
George Price.....	19 Embarcadero
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
Winchester Clothing Co.....	66 Third St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets.....	\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
**FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY**

NEW SECRETARY FOR BOILERMAKERS.

Charles F. Scott, international representative, has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, and is now on duty at headquarters in the Brotherhood block, Kansas City, Kansas.

He succeeds Joseph Flynn, who tendered his resignation at a recent meeting of the executive council. Flynn was first elected to the office at the Kansas City convention in 1920, and resigned on account of ill health.

The new secretary is a member of Lodge No. 573, Mauch Chunk, Pa. He has been an international representative for several years, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

Secretary-Treasurer Scott has been an active member of the brotherhood for 17 years. He is widely and favorably known in the labor movement, having been a delegate to several conventions of the brotherhood and the American Federation of Labor.

As an international representative he assisted in handling the affairs of the brotherhood in Pennsylvania and the New England states. He had charge of the organizing work during the war period in the shipyards on the Delaware river, and was a member of the shipyards wage adjustment board.

He handled the strike for the brotherhood against the Cramp firm of shipbuilders at Philadelphia in 1921.

Brother Scott was born in Hazleton, Pa., and is now 47 years of age.

CHILD LABOR.**Open Letter:**

Child labor, according to official federal statistics, has been increasing steadily ever since the failure in 1922 of the second federal amendment on child labor. Exact figures in 1922 were more than 8% of all children between 10 and 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations. Or one in 12 of all the children of the United States. As the child census was taken in midwinter, and children under 10 not even counted, it is obvious that these figures are far lower than the number of children actually working during what should be their school life.

Authoritative reports are published regularly aimed to secure support for improved federal and state legislation and improved enforcement of labor laws. But counter publicity sent out by employers of child labor deceives many people. Absurd stories have been believed that the farmer's boy or girl could not be required to bring in fuel for the kitchen fire, and the city child could not be required to do an errand at the corner store. No law has ever been dreamed of that included such absurdities.

The truth is that the proposed federal and state laws would protect children in dire need of protection, children working long hours at hard labor, children working nights or underground.

Child laborers should be set free and sent to school and playground.

Forty-four state legislatures will be in session in 1927. The National Child Labor Committee says that "In every one of these states child labor standards should be raised."

Yours for children's rights,
ALICE PARK.

"TOUGHENING" MONEY.

The wear and tear on Uncle Sam's paper currency as it passes through the hands of bootleggers and gasoline filling stations has created a demand for "stronger paper." This is about to be met through tests conducted by the U. S. government Bureau of Standards, covering several months.

It is announced that a paper has been developed for use in printing money that has double the resisting power of the currency in circulation.

WHAT IS LABOR?

In comparing railroad development from George Stephenson's "Rocket" in 1829 to the present time, the Wall Street Journal says:

"What part does labor really play in this astonishing increase in the production of transportation?"

"Of course, the answer is that while labor is indispensable, its part is relatively small. Without the other things which have entered into modern production, the labor in the world would be like coal buried in an undiscovered mine.

"As it is, labor, certainly in America, is receiving a royal share of the profits of production. Brains sells itself far more cheaply than labor does.

"It is machinery that has made the change to a large extent."

What is labor? Does not the architect, the director, the manager, the technician, the planner and scientist labor as well as those who wear overalls during working hours?

And which group is specifically responsible for the machinery that wrought these wondrous changes? The man who can answer can solve the riddle, "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?"

The editor's distinction between "labor" and "brains" has a familiar sound. It is the favorite amusement of those who believe that timbering a gaseous mine for instance, or even building a straight fence is an automatic process—that merely calls for brute strength.

This separation of labor and brains—with the commodity concept that they are "sold"—is a hangover from the time when labor was considered disgraceful, and was performed by slaves.

This snobbery has been replaced—in America, at least—by the belief that every man, from the manager of the corporation down to the lowest-paid mucker, is an important part of our intricate industrial and transportation mechanisms.

SECOND TRIAL FOR DAUGHERTY.

Federal Judge Knox refused to dismiss conspiracy indictments against Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian. At a former trial of the accused, the jury disagreed.

They are charged with defrauding the Government of their best services in connection with the return of enemy property seized during the war.

Following Daugherty's induction into office, John King, Connecticut politician, was employed by foreigners to negotiate a return of their property. King, who has since died, handled several hundred thousand dollars. Jesse Smith, a confidant of Daugherty, died in a Washington hotel. "Suicide" was the verdict.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

BY THE WAY.**Comment and Criticism About Things Doing in the World.**

Study by the Federal Government of the causes and prevention of delinquency and crime in children and young persons, as recommended by Grace Abbott, head of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, should prove of great value. "Crimes begin in delinquency among children," Miss Abbott says. "Though the sensational statements about increase in crime are not justified by the evidence available, no one would deny that the facts justify the demand for scientific study of methods of prevention. The requests which come to the Children's Bureau for research in this field and for consultation with local agencies cannot be met with the present appropriation. To meet the present need a division in the Children's Bureau devoted entirely to juvenile delinquency and having the necessary social investigators, psychiatrists and psychologists should be created. This would require an annual appropriation of approximately \$50,000. Such an expenditure would be in the interest of national economy. At present we pay too much for the care and punishment of criminals and too little for the prevention of crime." There are no national statistics on juvenile delinquency in the United States similar to the statistics on births and deaths, Miss Abbott pointed out. The Children's Bureau has developed a plan for uniform reporting by juvenile courts on cases handled by them. In this way it is hoped to learn at least the extent of the problem as it is handled through children's courts.

Customer—I don't want those crackers. Some one told me that the rats ran over them.

Grocer—That isn't true because the cat sleeps in the box every night.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

REDLICK-NEWMAN
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

ON CREDIT

HEADQUARTERS FOR

OCCIDENTAL

STOVES AND RANGES

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

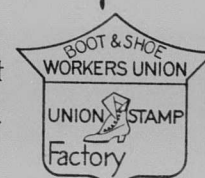
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927.

When all trade unionists demand the union label on the articles they purchase there will be no need for strikes or boycotts, but that happy time seems a long way in the future, so that the best that can be hoped for at present is that enough of the membership of unions will be consistent in this respect to make strikes less likely and less expensive. Those who believe in trade unionism should, therefore, add the influence of their demand to those who have in the past been loyal and in this way hasten the progress of all the organized workers.

Some newspapers are attempting to make a great noise over the fact that some of the Steel Trust employees own stock in the concern and are, therefore, to share in the great stock dividend that was declared a short time ago. There are in the neighborhood of 50,000 employees who own stock, and they hold about eight per cent of the total, so that it is not hard to figure out that the great bulk, the overwhelming millions, goes to people who know little or nothing about the steel business and that the small amount of stock owned by the workers gives them very little voice in the conduct of the business. The workers who own stock, on an average, will receive between \$350 and \$400 in dividends this year. They are working for wages far below the rate paid in other similar industries. The dividend rate of 7 per cent is maintained on this stock and the average worker will receive as a maximum about \$28 per year on his investment more than before. A small wage increase of 50 cents a week would be better and surer for him than this stock dividend, and if he belonged to a trade union, it would be a simple matter for him to secure an increase of considerably more than that amount and in addition be able to have a voice in fixing the conditions under which he works and have some degree of control over his job. It is to prevent this very thing that the Steel Trust sold small amounts of stock to its employees at low rates, yet there are those who would argue that stock ownership of this character is a good thing for the wage worker. The thing is the height of absurdity to anyone capable of thinking at all.

Must Be No Misunderstanding

Newspaper reports during the past week have led the people of San Francisco to believe that the strike of the Carpenters' Union had been settled under conditions that meant the acceptance of the so-called open shop or American plan by the labor movement of this city and a victory for the Industrial Association in its fight to wreck the unions and their policy of collective bargaining. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The labor movement of San Francisco has not conceded the right of that band of self-appointed representatives of the public known as the Industrial Association to control industrial relations in this city. It has not accepted the open shop scheme of things and it will not, under any circumstances whatever, accept anything even closely resembling that hypocritical policy of the enemies of the workers described as the American plan. Concerning these matters there is no room for doubt on the part of any citizen of San Francisco, whether affiliated with the labor movement or not, because acceptance of either of these misnamed plans would mean the ultimate destruction of the unions and the leaving of the workers to the mercy of a merciless band of greedy despoilers of labor. We do not mean that all employers belong in this category, for that would be far from the truth, but that the greedy labor huckstering employer would be able, under such a scheme of things, to drag fair and reasonable men down to his level through the force of fierce competition.

The truth of the whole matter is that the Industrial Association does not represent anyone except its own very limited membership, and most of its members cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be mistaken for employers in the real sense of that word. Yet this organization would arrogantly set itself up as absolute dictator of industrial conditions in a great American city and say to employers and workers alike: "You cannot sit down at the conference table and agree among yourselves upon wages and working conditions, because we have decreed otherwise. We are the only people in this free American city who have the right to bargain collectively with anybody, and while we shall insist upon this as our right, we shall absolutely prevent it on the part of any other element of the community, and we shall call this state of affairs the American plan, for it harmonizes with our idea of things American."

Does any intelligent citizen of this country believe that any red-blooded, up-standing American wage worker could humbly genuflect to such a brazen bunch of meddlers by accepting such unreasonable and un-American conditions? Surely not, and none of the organized workers, here or elsewhere in America, have ever done so. Nor will they ever do so. It might still be possible to browbeat the workers in some of the backward countries of the world into yielding to this brand of brazen and arrogant dictation, but the workers of this great country have not slipped back to a state of serfdom or slavery. Nor will they ever permit themselves to be pushed into such a condition without a battle of such proportions as will stagger the civilized world. The American wage worker is a peace-loving individual, but he loves rational independence and reasonable liberty of action even more, and will never permit any group of Pharisees to set themselves up as guardians and masters over him. To allow such conditions to maintain would be insanity, and the uncounted millions of wage workers of the United States are anything but insane.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"Whenever a government or a party finds that it can not find a solution for the problems that face our people, then that party or leadership sooner or later has got to be discredited and new leadership has got to be assumed."—Representative L. J. Dickinson of Iowa.

The Tennessee Supreme Court has declared the anti-evolution law of that State to be constitutional and has recommended to the Attorney-General that the case be stopped in the interest of everybody except a few individuals who took advantage of the opportunity to gain publicity out of it. We said at the beginning, and we say now, that there was but one question involved in the case and that question should have been determined in a quiet fashion and in a very short time by putting it up to the courts. The question was whether the people of Tennessee, under the constitution, had the right to restrict the curriculum of the publicly supported schools in accordance with their desires and exclude teachers who refused to abide by the rules established. The case could have been settled in a very short time except for the fact that a few notoriety hunters saw an opportunity to bask in the sunshine of public interest. As the thing now stands that has been the sum total of results flowing from the whole farce.

It is refreshing to learn, on the authority of Jacob Fischer, secretary-treasurer of the Journey-men Barbers' International Union that barbers will remain barbers and will not seek to pose as "chirotonors" or "dermistrists." The real estate dealers now blossom forth as "realtors" and the undertakers go under the alias of "morticians," but barbers stick to the old-fashioned name of their trade. True, in the past, some of them have done business under the name of "tonsorial artists," but this name has not made much progress. Many of the barbers are artists in the sense that highly skilled craftsmen are artists, but the name has given too much opportunity for newspaper "funny men" and other humorists to be very popular. Good for the barbers! They have nothing to be ashamed of in their calling and they don't propose to sail under "high hat" names. It is encouraging to learn, in these days of bluff, hypocrisy and "putting on dog" that the barbers mean to work under their own craft name.

In a speech worthy of the attention of every American, made in the House, January 8, Representative George Huddleston of Alabama "nominated" "Calvin Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg, William Randolph Hearst, Edward B. McLean and those for whom they speak for front line positions in case they force war with Mexico. Mr. Huddleston "wished" the position of right guide on Mr. Coolidge and that of file closer on Mr. Kellogg. The others, he thought, should be given "offices" in the front lines. Up to date, none of the men mentioned by Mr. Huddleston have signified their intention of accepting the "nominations." They seem to feel a singular bashfulness about accepting the offices suggested by Mr. Huddleston. Apparently they think that the "office should seek the man" in their cases and they appear perfectly content with this arrangement. If war should come, the distinguished gentlemen named by the Alabama Representative will not be in any danger of being given front-line "office." The contrary will be the case with the common folk, however. With them the office will seek the man with a vengeance and they will be "nominated" for "private" in great numbers, in this "office," to do the bulk of the suffering and dying.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Before we were married," she complained, "you always engaged a taxi when you took me anywhere. Now, you think a bus is good enough for me."

"No, darling, I don't think a bus good enough for you; it's because I'm proud of you. In a cab you would be seen by nobody, while I can show you off to some people by taking you in a bus."

"And mind this—no woman ever made a fool of me."

"Who did, then, dear?"

Judge—Have you ever been up before me?

Accused—I don't know. What time do you get up?

"Why didn't you toot your horn if you saw the man in the road?"

"I thought," replied the chauffeur, "that it would be more merciful if he never knew what struck him."

Wife—I heard a noise when you came in last night.

Husband—Perhaps it was my stick falling.

Wife—No, it wasn't. It was the day breaking.

"This is the best parrot we have," said the dealer, "but I wouldn't sell him without letting you know his one fault; he'll grumble terribly if his food doesn't suit him."

"I'll take him," said Miss Fitz promptly; "it will seem quite like having a man in the house."

The scene of this story is far South. A tourist inquired how times were.

"Stranger," replied the old fellow who was sitting idly on the stump of a tree, "I had a pile of brush to burn and the lightning set fire to it and saved me the trouble of burning it up. I had some trees to cut down, but a cyclone leveled them and saved me the trouble."

"Remarkable! But what are you doing now?"

"Waiting for an earthquake to come along and shake the potatoes out of the ground."

During a meeting of Holy Rollers in the Dark-town church, a lady of color arose during confession and made this announcement:

"Brethren, last night I was in de arms of de dibbil."

"Very interesting, Mrs. Johnson," said the parson.

"But tonight I'se goin' to be in de arms of de Lawd," she said.

A dark individual, 'way back in the rear of the church, interrupted with:

"You ain't got any date for tomorrow nite, has you, sister?"

If you wish others to accept your explanation concerning some offense charged against you, be sure you believe in them yourself. Court officials witness many laughable illustrations of this rule coming before them.

A Negro was haled into court.

"Explain your case to this court," gruffly demanded the judge.

"Well, gen'mens, it was like dis. Mah wife, Mirandy, she buys me a new derby hat an' den she say to me, 'Rastus dat hat would shuah look good wif a little feddah stuck right in de hat-band.'"

"So Ah goes out an' putty soon Ah sees a fine feddah layin' on the groun', so Ah stoops an' picks it up an' as shuah as dis Niggah am haulin' wash fo' his money, gen'mens, not until Ah gets home did Ah discover dat a chicken was at de end of dat feddah."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The frantic fly seeking to fight its way out of the grip of the sticky strands of a spider's web, the ant caught in the inverted cone of sand built with choice artistry by its most dangerous enemy, the chicken squealing in mortal terror as the hawk swoops down—these are no more helpless than the general run of "us mortals" under the sweep and swoop of great and strange events of these days in which we live. For most of us the scheme of things is more or less egocentric—that is, the axis of the world sticks out wherever we happen to be. That which may or may not happen to the individual is the paramount issue with that individual. Most of us lack the perspective and the information to form judgments on the world issues which arise from day to day. We know about the minor things within our own circles and we pass fairly sound judgments thereon. But many influences lurk in the far corners and these we envision only darkly, if at all.

* * *

What shall we do about these matters? Great issues are studied by specializing "authorities." These authorities tell us in headlines what is going on. We are informed or fooled, as the case may be. Seldom do we have ample information. Inland America may be vitally affected by the fact that oil or gold is found in some far away corners of the world. Inland America knows little, if anything, about it until the doom cracks over its head. It may sound silly, if not insane, to say that great forces are acquiring a velocity which begets more velocity and that men are swept into currents and off their feet by powers beyond control. But it isn't crazy. Watch the ways of the world for a week. Watch critically the great events. Social, economic, political forces are under way. The more they go in a given direction the more speed they have in that direction—and the harder they are to stop when they go wrong.

* * *

The great need of the time is information—and time to gather and digest that information. The complexity of the world grows vaster each day. When the average citizen finds the long ballot too complicated for his understanding, what shall be said of his grasp on say, the Nicaraguan situation, or the merging of British, French and German industrial interests? Men wielding enormous powers sit in high places and give orders to armies of subordinates. These rush to obey. Governments are pushed aside or given orders—which they frequently obey. It is not all a matter of plot, intrigue, destructiveness. It is in large part failure to understand and mistakenness of purpose. Forces entrap men and men fall victims, though thinking they are wise and that they dominate forces.

* * *

A great drama is being played. Revolutions come and go and none knows they have come or gone, until long after. A discovery somewhere changes many things, wrecks lives and makes other lives richer. Those who are affected know not why or how. The need of the day is for information, for time to get it and understanding it and for wise men who will interpret fairly and without fear. Perhaps the need for courage stands above all needs, at that.

"There is graft; there is corruption; and there is scandal all around us. And if we fail to denounce them and to fight them we are unfaithful and unworthy public servants."—Senator Thomas J. Heflin of Alabama.

THE IMMIGRATION AMENDMENT.

The Senate of the United States has just recently adopted by a close margin (the vote standing 39 for and 37 against) an amendment to the Immigration Act of 1924, known as H. R. 6238, and sponsored in the Senate by Mr. Wadsworth of New York:

"(g) An immigrant who is the wife or the unmarried child under 18 years of age of an alien legally admitted to the United States prior to July 1, 1924, for permanent residence therein, who has declared his intention in the manner provided by law to become a citizen of the United States and still resides therein at the time of the filing of a petition under Section 9: Provided, that such wives and minor children shall apply at a port of entry of the United States in possession of a valid unexpired nonquota immigration visa secured at any time within one year from the date of the passage of this act: Provided further, that the number of such wives and minor children admitted as nonquota immigrants shall not exceed 35,000, the distribution thereof to be apportioned equitably among the various nationalities on the basis of the number of relatives petitioned for by such aliens resident in the United States, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Labor."

Mr. Wadsworth, in explaining his reasons for supporting the measure, appealed to the sympathies of the Senate by picturing the plight of those families resident in the old country who are not permitted to join their wage-earning fathers and husbands here and would not be for two or three years, by reason of restrictions and provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924. Said he:

"A number of men came to this country before July 1, 1924, married men, leaving their wives and children in the old countries. When those men came here the law then on the statute books gave them every reason to believe they could send for their wives and children to join them in this country later on. Quite a number came in that belief, pioneering as it were, looking for jobs in America and a chance to establish homes, with the full intention of sending for their wives and children. At the time they came there was nothing in our immigration law which would seem to prevent that uniting of the family here in the United States."

Mr. Reed (Pennsylvania) interposed, reminding the speaker that there has been a quota system in effect for the past five years, during which time the system applied to the wives and children, as embraced in the proposed amendment. Mr. Wadsworth conceded this to be true, but stated the quotas were severely restricted in 1924, adding:

"My plea is on behalf of those helpless human beings who were caught without any warning to them as the result of this sudden reduction in the quota. My plea is on behalf of the families—the husbands and fathers in this country who came here in good faith at a time when they had every reason to believe that they could bring their wives and children over here, but who now find that they cannot do so short of five years from the date of their arrival."

He declared that according to figures supplied by the Immigration Department, it was estimated that there might be a total of 35,000 wives and minor children left in Europe with husbands and fathers on this side and so fixed a limitation as to numbers at that figure. Mr. Wadsworth stressed the fact that the children of these wage earners are attending school in a foreign country when they might be here in the United States attending schools and being equipped as good citizens of the future.

Mr. Reed (Pennsylvania) questioned the figures submitted, namely, 35,000, and asked if the depart-

ment estimate, including fathers and mothers, were not 622,700 as submitted by an official of the State Department. Mr. Wadsworth claimed this estimate to be erroneous.

Mr. Reed (Pennsylvania) stated:

"The very fact that there are in the United States large groups of aliens unnaturalized, or but recently naturalized, who bind themselves together because of their origin in some foreign nation, and then shake their fists at the Congress of the United States and threaten political reprisals if their group is not given the recognition they want, shows that it was high time that this nation adopted the policy of immigration restriction. I wish that instead of 1921 and 1924 our immigration restriction policy had been adopted in 1901 and 1904, because that twenty years brought us millions of people who, however worthy in other respects, are still intensely conscious of their origin abroad, who vote according to the interests of their national group, or according to their whim or prejudice about our treatment of the nation from which they came.

"If this policy now so determinately adopted by the United States, with the approval of almost all our citizens, adopted almost unanimously by the two Houses of Congress in 1924, is going to be broken down, it cannot be broken down by a frontal attack upon it and repeal of the law, but it must obviously be broken down by amendments designed, out of the goodness of the heart of Congress, to relieve cases of seeming great hardship.

"In 1921, 1922 and 1923, the Italian quota, for example, was about 42,000 per year, and it was filled. About 126,000 Italians came in under the temporary quota law of 1921; and I have taken Italy only as an illustration. It has been the deliberate and avowed policy of the Italian Government not to give passports to whole families, but to send abroad only the wage earner of the family. That is not my deduction from their conduct; it is their frank, outspoken policy. They want their citizens to go abroad and earn, and they want them to keep their ties with the homeland. They do not want them to be naturalized abroad, and they do not recognize a naturalization proceeding if one takes place. The Italians naturalized here are not recognized as Americans by their government. They are subject to military duty if they go back. But it is the deliberate policy of their government to send only the wage earner, and preferably the wage earner who leaves a family behind to bind him to his fatherland.

"So firm are they in that policy (denying full right of expatriation) and so well do they imbue their emigrants with that policy that the statistics show that of all the people of Italian origin in the United States in 1920, only 26 per cent were naturalized Americans.

"Understand me, now, I am not singling out the Italian Government for attack. That action is typical of many foreign governments, and it is prompted by an intelligent selfishness from their point of view, and I offer no criticism of them. But I do say that it is in the highest degree unfair to tax America with the separation of families where the responsibility for that separation rests solely upon the emigrant himself and the country from which he emigrates. To say that we are separating those people from their weeping wives and children is a gross injustice to us. They separated themselves deliberately in accordance with their government's policy that they should separate themselves, and they did so with their eyes wide open, knowing that we had a quota in effect that would in all likelihood bar the coming of the wives and children.

"Last year the Italian quota, as it is now fixed, was not taken, because the Italian Govern-

ment refused to give passports to the wives and children of men who were here. But while that may be true of a few countries, there are others in which, as the Senator from New York said, the quota is bespoken for many years to come. It is idle to say that 126,000 men coming from Italy would only have 35,000 relatives there. They would have a great many more."

Mr. Heflin (Alabama) stated:

"The fewer that come from Europe the better I will be pleased. I would vote for a bill to close the immigration doors for a period of five years. I would like to try that out. I mean really to close the doors for five years. I do not think our immigration laws are being enforced now. I think thousands of people are being smuggled in—that they are coming in at New York and other places—who have got no business here and no account is taken of them. They are not counted in the number that come in. The Washington Post last year or the year before—I have forgotten which—had an editorial on that subject and complained about the ineffectual way that the law was being enforced.

"I have here the government statistics as to the

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

LIBERTY  BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here
any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.
"Use Our Night Service"

Head Office
Market at Mason

Branch
Mission at 23rd

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
8 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS
MISSION at 16th

*Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,
on the Most Liberal Credit Terms*

FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORES

2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

number that came in during 1907. In that year 1,285,000 immigrants entered this country, and in 1914 there were 1,218,000.

"I know, Mr. President, that the law works a hardship on some few people, and I know that the instances that appeal to the human heart are dug up and cited to the Senate in order to appeal to the sympathetic side of Senators. I know, too, that efforts are being made in one way and another to undo the present immigration law. If 35,000 are permitted to come in under this provision, and 200,000 more are found in the same class, the doors having been already opened, the precedent having been made, how could we, in all good conscience, deny admission to the others when they came forward and showed us that they were bona fide cases as much as those whom we had admitted?"

"This is a serious question we are considering here today. There are people in the United States who do not like the present immigration law. They opposed it at the outset; their Representatives in Congress voted against it in the other House, and it was opposed here. It is always opposed by some members of Congress. We have men in both Houses who are opposed to restricting immigration of any kind. This question is one of great importance to the American people.

"Thomas Jefferson, the great father of the Democratic party and the author of the Declaration of American Independence, said in substance: 'While you are preparing to defend your country with arms, I want to warn you to provide against an influx of unfit foreigners.' He sounded that note of warning more than a hundred years ago.

"If they can bring in 35,000 through one pretense or another, the time will soon be here when another gap will be made in the Immigration Law, and then still another, until the Immigration Law of the United States will be as loose and lax as it was twenty years ago, when a million and a quarter foreigners were coming here year after year. . . . We had better guard very carefully the Immigration Law which we have and see to it that it is not shot full of holes and that its teeth are not all extracted. They are not going to pull them all at once; they are going to take them out one at a time, this one for this pretense and another for another, etc."

Mr. Bingham (Connecticut) took the stand that it was very important that "these children should come in as early as possible and get the benefit of our public schools and of the education which they can receive in this country better than in any other country."

Mr. Bruce (Maryland): "When this amendment was first called to my attention I asked myself whether it might not be a rat hole in the dike that lets in the ocean. I have not the slightest doubt that behind it . . . there is unquestionably at work a widespread effort to bring about the repeal, or at any rate the radical modification, of the present Immigration Law. There are all sorts of influences in this country inimicable to that law. First of all there are those ethnic, those nationalistic, those racial feelings, that are so strongly cherished by recent immigrants to this country from many countries abroad. And then there is some sectarian bias against it. But it is my opinion that the great mass of our people, whatever their origin or sect, are unreservedly in sympathy with that wise and salutary law. . . . While I propose to vote for this amendment, I for one desire to serve notice upon every individual or group of individuals that contemplate any general change in our present Immigration Law, so long as I am a member of this body every such change will meet with my resolute, my inflexible, hostility."

Mr. Couzens (Michigan), asked what harm the

amendment could do if the foreign government would not permit the wives and children to come to this country and join their husbands. Mr. Reed (Pennsylvania), stated, speaking of the Italian Government: "Its intentions are subject to change; in fact, during the first month of this fiscal year seemed to be changing, because so far this year they are using all their quota; and if we are going to increase their quota here, there is at least a strong probability that they will do the same thing." He said further: "Every one of these people (referring to the 35,000 in the amendment) can be admitted in three years non-quota, provided that the people who are here become American citizens. If they do not become American citizens, we owe them no such debt."

Mr. Copeland (New York) made the point that they will come here ultimately, and "it is much better to bring them here in their youth than to wait until they have grown up and then have to teach them these principles in later life."

Mr. Walsh (Massachusetts), speaking in favor of the amendment, said: "The majority party in this country is today boasting of prosperity in America. It has made it a political issue. If America is as prosperous as claimed, what harm can result from these 35,000 women and children coming and participating in the over-abundance of good times that it is claimed we are enjoying?"

Let them participate and share in the prosperity; help them to build homes here, to become honorable citizens, to come into our schools and learn something of our language and of the free institutions of America. With their coming America will be the richer."

Mr. Reed (Missouri) thought it was ridiculous to be quarreling about letting in 35,000 women and children when there was no quota system existing to prevent any number of Mexicans from coming into the country.

Mr. Reed (Pennsylvania) stated that the boundary line existing between the United States and Mexico was 1700 miles, lined with scrub on both sides, and it would be impossible to enforce a quota law, but he would be glad to have one if they could enforce it. Mr. Reed also stated that "if we are correct in thinking that there are over 600,000 people of the class embraced in this amendment, this is just the opening wedge. We cannot let in 35,000 and then turn a cold shoulder on all the others. It would be just the first of a series of cracks in the Immigration Law."

The vote on the question was as follows:

Yeas—39; Bingham, Borah, Bruce, Copeland, Couzens, Deneen, Dill, Edge, Edwards, Ferris, Frazier, Gooding, Harreld, Howes, Howell, Johnson, Jones (N. Mex.), Kendrick, King, Lenroot, McLean, McMaster, Metcalf, Pepper, Phipps, Ransdell, Reed (Mo.), Schall, Sheppard, Shipstead, Shortridge, Simmons, Stewart, Underwood, Wadsworth, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.), Warren, Watson.

Nays—37: Ashurst, Bayard, Blease, Bratton, Capper, Fess, George, Gillett, Glass, Goff, Greene, Hale, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Jones (Wash.), Keyes, McKellar, McNary, Mayfield, Means, Neely, Oddie, Overman, Pine, Pittman, Reed (Pa.), Sackett, Smith, Smoot, Stanfield, Steck, Stephens, Swanson, Trammel, Tyson, Willis.

Not Voting—19: Broussard, Cameron, Caraway, Curtis, Dale, DuPont, Ernst, Fletcher, Gerry, Gould, La Follette, Moses, Norbeck, Norris, Nye, Robinson (Ark.), Robinson (Ind.), Weller, Wheeler.

Thus Mr. Wadsworth's amendment was adopted and now must go to the House of Representatives, be adopted, and then signed by the President, to become a law.—L. D. W.

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE WEST 793

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET

Phone Market 7600

COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.

1680 MARKET STREET

Market and Haight Streets

Branch of 16th Street Restaurant
3027 16th Street

Phone Douglas 2412

25 Years' Experience

Oculists' Prescriptions Filled

GEO. P. MARTIN

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

Office with G. E. Biddell & Co., Kodaks, Etc.
714 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
510 VALENCIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO

JULIUS S. GODEAU

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

41 VAN NESS AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711

OAKLAND STOCKTON

FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 MISSION STREET

EVERYTHING

FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY

BUNSTER & SAXE

1049 MARKET STREET

GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The January meeting of No. 21 held at the Labor Temple last Sunday passed off without a great deal of excitement. Nevertheless, considerable business was transacted which was of importance to the membership. According to the secretary's records considerable falling off in the membership has taken place during the past month and the rolls were closed the end of the month with 1414 members listed. The following made application for membership and their applications have been referred to the membership committee: E. C. Barry, J. L. Gould, Fred H. Kothe, T. J. Milton, John F. McKenna, John I. Pierce, J. A. Tandy, H. E. Wallace, B. S. Wier and B. V. Zonn. The membership committee reported favorably on the applications of C. Bell, L. M. Cowan, E. Gallagher, H. E. Hearn and A. I. Magnus, and they, together with D. N. Bonnington, L. T. Matli and E. J. McDougall, apprentice members, were obligated by the president. Many pensioner members of the union returned their thanks for the Christmas greetings and small donations made by the union at its December meeting. Diplomas of graduation from the International Typographical Union's Bureau of Education were presented to Harold E. Hearn and W. B. Winkler, these young men having fully completed the I. T. U. course of lessons. It was reported that a generous response had been had to the request for donations for the widow of one of our members, and the secretary-treasurer reported that he had been enabled to turn over the sum of \$586.50 to this lady. For the first time in over a year it was necessary for the local union to expell one of its members for ratting in one of the few unfair offices in this city. The union concurred in the request of Columbia Typographical Union, and wires were sent to California Congressmen seeking their support for the Fitzgerald workmen's compensation bill now pending before Congress. William H. Hinton received the endorsement of the union on his application for the old age pension. E. E. Southard, who has retired from the printing business, filed application for an honorable withdrawal card, and his request was complied with. The Lady Garment Workers' Union of New York City was donated the sum of \$10.00 to assist them in their fight against the unfair conditions in that jurisdiction. After some discussion the union also voted the sum of \$100.00 to the San Francisco Community Chest. The union voted unanimously to adjourn in memory of our late departed brother, H. R. Calhan.

According to a compilation furnished by Secretary-Treasurer Michelson this union held its own during the past year. According to the official records 57 journeymen were initiated as members of the union; 488 traveling cards were received; 494 traveling cards were issued; 6 honorable withdrawal cards were deposited; 1 member was reinstated; 19 suspended; 11 honorable withdrawal cards were issued; and the union lost 18 of its members by death during the past year. This is an exceptionally fine report, and one that any local union may be proud of.

The San Francisco union lost one of its best known and hardest working members last week when H. R. Calhan, a member of the Isaac Upham Company chapel, was found dead in his home in Alameda. From reports appearing in the papers Mr. and Mrs. Calhan were both asphyxiated by gas escaping from a gas heater in their bathroom. They had recently disposed of their home in this city and purchased a beautiful new home in Alameda, where they have resided during the past few months. From what little could be learned of the affair they had been dead some two or three days prior to the finding of their bodies. Mrs. Calhan's body was found in bed and that of her husband on the floor in the adjoining bathroom. The funeral

was held Monday of this week from the chapel of the Oakland crematory, where the bodies of both were cremated. Mr. Calhan, during his many years' residence in San Francisco, had served the union long and faithfully on numerous committees, having been an almost continuous member of the label committee, delegate to the Trades Union Promotional League, and at one time represented No. 21 in the State Federation of Labor as well as fulfilling a delegateship to an international convention of the I. T. U. Mrs. Calhan was survived by a sister who lived at Oakley near Sacramento, and Mr. Calhan was survived by a brother residing in San Francisco, and they have the heartfelt sympathy of the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Calhan in their untimely passing.

William E. Aff, one of the better-known typographers of this city, has opened a typography and printing service specializing in advertising composition at 49 Stevenson street. This is one of the several composing rooms which are making a specialty of advertising composition for commercial firms in San Francisco. While this is not an entirely new line of industry, yet during the past year it has come prominently to the front, and as the field is virtually a virgin territory there is room for Mr. Aff to extend along with the other recent acquisitions in this business, and his many friends will wish him success in his new undertaking.

More than 250 members of the Printers' Board of Trade and guests assembled at the Commercial Club on last Monday evening to do honor to the memory of Benjamin Franklin. Henry De Witt Taylor was chairman of the evening and functioned in an unusually happy manner. A fine musical program was rendered and the various speakers paid tribute in glowing terms to the man in whose honor they had gathered. The officers of the various crafts in the commercial field were invited and a number responded and enjoyed the hospitality of the Board.

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

J. D. Laing, copyholder of long standing at the Chronicle, was struck by an automobile Monday evening at Fifth and Mission. He was taken to the hospital, where his injuries, apparently not serious, were treated, and was then dismissed.

Last week J. H. Adams had an operation performed on his nasal passage to remove a growth of bone, which was causing gradual deafness. About a handful of bone was chipped away and removed and the operation though difficult was a success.

H. E. Hearn, who had been learning to operate for the past year, was presented with a journeyman's card at the last union meeting and has placed his slip on the board.

H. R. Walker left the Chronicle to work on the Recorder last Tuesday.

Under date of December 12th President Stauffer received a letter from his old friend Louis Reuben, who spends his time between San Francisco and Honolulu. Mr. Reuben is at present located in Honolulu, and his letter follows:

"Accompanying this letter will be a parcel post package addressed to you—a peace offering, as it were—for not having written you sooner. It is made of our famous koa wood, or Hawaiian mahogany. Use it on some of the gang when they get gay at union meetings; in fact it would make a good sap to carry on your way home after a good "pan" session at the club, not when settling stacks in arrears, but on Frisco's midnight prowlers; it is heavy enough, I think. How are things with you these days and with the rest of my old friends in dear old Frisco? Wish I were back again. But what's the use? Every time I wander back I just stay about long enough to get "wet" and then bid the bunch good-bye. Bad biz, I say. My next visit to the old town will be permanent—at least I hope so; you can never tell, though. At that, this place isn't so bad. While I am writing this it is raining across the street, but not on my side—Hawaiian sunshine; sometimes at one of the

Mellowy Mild

UNION
MADE



Clown

CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend



SPECIAL
January
Discount
of 10% on all
Made to Order
Suits
and 20% on all
Overcoats

Our clothes now bear
the Journeymen Tailors'
Union Label



Kelleher
& Browne
The Irish Tailors
716 Market St. near Kearny



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all Principal Cities in California

block but not at the other. The beaches here are not so much, but the water—oh, baby; like mother used to fix it for us in childhood. I haven't been in swimming for over a year, partly because of a bad ear, but mostly because of fright. One afternoon shortly after returning to the islands I went in for a dip. It was so grand that I dozed a bit while floating on my back and drifted over the reef toward Pearl Harbor. I was suddenly brought back to my senses (or is it census?) by a swishing behind me. Ye gods of soupmeat and marrow bones!!! What t'ell? Had I floated into a school of sharks? Anyway I inwardly whispered, 'Beat it for home, Louis.' I did. Every now and then I would glance over my shoulder trying to locate the man-eaters. Something behind me was churning the water. 'A little more speed,' I whispered. I never knew it was in me. Mile after mile I speeded (or sped or spud) up. Whoa there! I am swimming a little too fast and far—mile after mile!!!—Why, Pearl Harbor isn't half that far from here. Anyway I reached the reef and with it the safety zone. No doubt you know that sharks won't come inside the reef. If they get close to the reef and scrape their snouts they beat it for deep water. The above incident is posolutely true, as near at least as I can get to the truth. When I got close to shore, among a bunch of bathers, a friend asked what had become of my bathing suit! Yes, it had slipped over my shoulders and was hanging at my waist. Could it be possible—when I awakened from my dolce far niente—that my bathing suit was traveling behind me and when I turned over it swished a little, leading me to think a shark had chosen me for lunch? Maybe so, but how come that when I staggered onto the beach and sat down something seemed to penetrate my rear? Upon examination I found a shark tooth in the sand beneath me. As evidence of my veracity I am enclosing the tooth as Exhibit "A." How's that for a fish story? I think before leaving for Frisco that I will try to land a job in Japan. It wouldn't be professional for me to be this close to Japan and not pay Alfie Moore and the gang a visit; he tried to find me when he passed through, but I think I was in jail at the time. Extend the compliments of the season to all my friends you meet with in Frisco. The gavel is intended for your personal use or to dispose of as you see fit. It was made to order with plenty of ridges so that it would not hit a glancing blow while in action. Use it on my old friends Ross Newman and Bob Fleming at the first opportunity."

The gavel referred to reached this city on time and surely is an artistic as well as substantial piece of workmanship, and while the recipient has not as yet used it upon his friends or enemies no doubt his many friends will hear its merry ring at the January meeting of the union. Thanks, Louis, for the gift.

MENTAL SLOTH OF LABOR HIT.

By Lloyd M. Crograve.

"Wage earners are endowed with minds, bodies, hands and feet. The vast majority of them go through life operating only the last three." This statement was made at the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, but most of us would admit that it is not far wrong.

We go to the movie instead of to our union meeting; we play cards instead of going to evening school; we read the "funny page" instead of the instruction article; we talk of trivial matters instead of the questions of industrial democracy.

When an accusation of this sort is made against us, even if it comes from the National Association of Manufacturers, we ought to welcome it and thank the speaker for making it.

"Let us here highly resolve" that so far as we are able to prevent it, no mental sloth or self-indulgence on our part shall prevent industry from becoming a thing "of the people, by the people and for the people."

HAPPINESS.

By Lloyd M. Crograve.

Interesting statements have recently been issued concerning two important broadcasting stations.

On the one hand, it has been urged that New York City's radio station, WNYC, should cease to be given municipal support unless it devote more attention to "solid" matter. Too much of its time, it is said, is spent sending forth features that are merely amusing.

On the other hand, the National Broadcasting company, which has been formed to take over station WEA, says in the words of its president: "We shall not cram education down the throats of people who do not want it. What we shall strive for is to make people everywhere happier."

We have here an illustration of the struggle that has gone on within the mind of man since he began to think at all. The struggle has been this. During the hours when he is not engaged in producing physical products shall it be "enjoy himself," or shall it be "study"?

Different individuals have answered this question in different ways, and we continue to answer it in different ways. The variation has been more in the action taken than in the motive back of the action, however. In reality, all have sought it differently. Those who have "studied" have done so in the belief that they and those in whom they were interested would by this means get greater pleasure than they would if they enjoyed themselves immediately.

It is a problem which each of us must settle for himself. So far as manual workers are concerned, it becomes increasingly a problem in proportion as leisure time becomes greater and the standard of living rises. It is not unlike the question of what we shall do with our surplus money, if we have any. We may spend it for luxuries, or we may invest it for the sake of getting more in the future.

Doubtless the majority of people, whether they be manual workers or not, who have surplus time, spend too much of it in "pleasure"—that is, they would be happier if they gave more attention to "study." They tend to rob themselves of a part of the pleasure which they desire. On the other hand, there doubtless are a few persons who "study" too much—who would be happier if they would give more attention to the joys of life.

Probably, for all of us, the best solution of our surplus time problem is a division between "pleasure" and "study." For most of us it is wise to be especially sure that we give enough attention to "study"—for the natural inclination of all of us is in the other direction.

NINE CENTURIES APART.

To prove that the feat of his Norse ancestors was possible, Captain Folgero, in a forty-two foot vessel of the twelfth century Viking type, sailed from the Norwegian coast to America, having followed the course taken by Leif Ericson over nine centuries ago. Vastly different were the sights which greeted the eyes of Leif Ericson on his discovery of this country in 1000 and those seen by Captain Folgero in 1926. The former saw a new and undeveloped country, populated with a few uncivilized natives; the latter was welcomed by a prosperous nation with a population of over 115,000,000. Captain Folgero's ship visited Boston on August 12th, was later exhibited at the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia and recently arrived in New York after having sailed over 6700 miles. In March the captain expects to sail up the Hudson and by the water route to Chicago and Minneapolis. If he cannot sell his vessel on his return, he will again head it back toward Norway.

IF NOT WAR, WHAT IS IT?

Three hundred United States Marines raced to the Nicaraguan town of Rama and arrived in time to prevent defeat of Diaz troops by Sacasa troops. We are told that American troops are only "protecting American lives and property" in Nicaragua. But when American troops actively participate in protecting the troops of Diaz, who is the tool of Chamorro who is the tool of Wall Street, then reason would lead to the conclusion that the United States is engaging in something that is either war or mighty close to it. Congress has neither declared nor sanctioned war. What, then, is it that we are engaged in down in Nicaragua?

Mrs. Cohen—Dis lifeguard saved your life, Cohen. Shall I give him a dollar?

Mr. Cohen—I was half deadt ven he pulled me out. Gif him fifty cents.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

Union Florist

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET
Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission St.

Roseland
Ballroom

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT
BIGGEST IN
RIGHTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

Quality First

UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Not Sometimes

BUT

ALWAYS

Weinstein's Sells
for Less.

Weinstein Co.
ALWAYS SELL FOR LESS
1041 MARKET STREET
BETWEEN 6TH & 7TH OPPOSITE GRANADA THEATER

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 14, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Butchers' Union No. 114—Frank Brady, Jacob Beckel, Frank Flohr, J. Y. Henderson, R. Kelly, M. S. Maxwell, Geo. Schade. Garage Employees—Chas. Owens, G. H. Melcher. Waiters No. 30—C. Blum, Hugo Ernst, H. B. Ford, A. J. Gilbron, Theo. Johnson, J. W. King, J. D. Kirkpatrick, H. Lorraine, W. C. G. Turner, J. Weinberger. Electrical Workers 537—L. D. Wilson. Ice Wagon Drivers—T. H. Forbes, J. H. Malli. Sheet Metal Workers—E. G. Doyle, J. T. Maloney. United Garment Workers—Sarah S. Hagan, Margaret Stump, Anna Culberson, Nellie Casey, Kate Donovan, Alice Leo, Carrie Roege, Wm. Williams. Auto Mechanics—F. J. Dumond, J. W. Seivers, L. E. Eckhardt, P. R. Campion, C. L. Creigh. Elevator Constructors—Harry A. Milton, S. B. France. Barbers No. 148—Armand Mohaupt, J. Ducoing, P. C. Keltner, Al. Howe, Stanley Roman, D. F. Tattenham, Roe H. Baker. Teamsters 85—J. A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, J. P. McLaughlin, Wm. Conboy, J. E. Hopkins, Louis Molinari, J. E. Wilson, Joseph Casey, J. E. Stewart, Edward McLaughlin. Chauffeurs—S. Dixon, J. Syme, F. E. Schwartz, F. E. Sattler, M. Meyers, T. H. O'Callaghan, J. McBride, G. Kelly, E. J. Martin, W. Mason. Sailmakers—L. T. Olson. Street Carmen—E. D. Vandeleur, Michael McAuliffe, John Mooney, John Phelan, Pat Donigan, Wm. Corcoran, J. J. Sherry, J. T. McGovern, Michael Moore, J. C. Flynn. Milk Drivers—J. J. Rusk, R. J. Miller, Fred Wettstein, M. E. Decker, W. J. Casey, Ernest Cogozzo, F. J. McGovern. Electrical Workers No. 6—Wm. Rhys, Ed. Sablatschan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Federation of Teachers, endorsing the Constitutional Amendment, Article IX, Section 15, authorizing municipalities to provide additional standards and benefits to employees within the public schools, etc. From Teachers' Federation, endorsing the candidacy of Paul Mohr for membership on the Board of Administration of the City Employees Retirement System for the full term. From Butchers' Union No. 115, invitation to attend its annual entertainment and ball, January 22, 1927. From the Charity Whist Party Committee for the Benefit of St. Patrick's Shelter for Homeless Men, requesting co-operation and aid in making this whist party a success; same will be held January 31, 1927. Minutes of Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$150.00 for the Textile Workers of Passaic, N. J. From the A. F. of L., inclosing copy of letter from President Rosemund, Technical Engineers, thanking Secretary O'Connell, for assistance rendered his local in this city. From the United States Shipping Board, acknowledging receipt of resolutions dealing with the subject of discrimination against trade unionists and citizens of the United States. Communication from the Community Chest, reminding people of the Drive this year. From the Union Trades Label Dept., relative to the unfair Ward Baking Company.

Request Complied With—From Federal Employees' Union, inclosing copy of letter of appreciation sent to Congressman Welch, and asking Council to forward a similar letter.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the Janitors' Union and the German Benevolent Society, the matter was adjusted satisfactorily to both parties concerned. In the matter of controversy between Journey-

men Tailors' Union and one of its members, the same was adjusted satisfactorily to both parties. The controversy between the Golden Gate Tailoring Company and the Tailors' Union, was laid over for one week. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Have had a successful year and requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair; Organizer Ceder, making progress organizing in the Bay Counties. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for the Clerks' Card when making purchases; requested the moral support of all trade unionists. Butchers No. 115—All Kosher Shops are now fair; will hold annual ball January 22, 1927, at Civic Auditorium. Alaska Fishermen—International convention now in session at Washington, D. C.; are negotiating new agreement with packers. Tailors—Kelleher & Browne, now have agreement with the union and can furnish the label; Johnson's in the Mission is fair.

Report of Organizing Committee—In the matter of application for affiliation from the Retail Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union, your committee recommends that the subject matter be laid over for two weeks and all parties interested notified to be present, including the Laundry Drivers. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee presented the following two measures for introduction in the present session of the legislature, and recommended their indorsement by the Council to-wit: A Constitutional Amendment defining the powers of a municipal corporation to grant new or additional benefits or standards of employment to employees in its public schools, including retired teachers, irrespective of the time of their retirement; a bill to amend Section 2 of the State Camp Sanitation Act, requiring the employers to furnish beds or bunks with a mattress, pillow, sheets and bed covering, which bedding is to be kept clean and sanitary at all times; committee also recommended that the request of the Stationary Firemen, that the legislative agent assist

in defeating proposed legislation to license stationary engineers, be granted. Report concurred in.

Nominations of Officers—President, Wm. P. Stanton; Vice-President, Roe H. Baker, Anthony Noriega; Secretary-Business Agent, John A. O'Connell; Trustees, Chas. Childs, James Hopkins, Wm. Granfield.

Executive Committee—James Coulsting, John C. Daly, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, Geo. S. Hollis, George Kidwell, George Knell, Walter Jusaitas, J. J. McTiernan, Laura Molleda, Joseph Moreno, Patrick O'Brien, James Wilson.

Organizing Committee—James Casey, Thomas Cook, George Cullen, F. J. Dumond, R. C. Kreuzberg, John Matheson, M. S. Maxwell, Robert Paterson.

Law and Legislative Committee—Roe H. Baker, Emil G. Buehrer, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, George Kidwell, Theodore Johnson, Chas. Pilgrim, W. G. C. Turner, J. F. Whelan.

Directors of Labor Clarion—Wm. T. Bonsor, M. E. Decker, George S. Hollis, J. J. McTiernan, Stanley Roman.

Unfinished Business—Moved to take from the table the motion inviting the Building Trades Council to a meeting for the purpose of safeguarding collective bargaining as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor. A motion to close debate was carried, and the original motion was lost.

New Business—Moved to raise the boycott on the Ever Good Bakery; carried.

Receipts—\$398.49. **Expenses**—\$224.11.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING
111 SEVENTH STREET
COR. MINNA ST. NEAR MISSION ST.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Extracts From Minutes of Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, January 9, 1927.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Dalton. Present: President John F. Dalton, Vice-Presidents Al C. Beck, R. W. Robinson, G. B. Sullivan, C. E. Dowd, Don T. Stewart, Ros Mannina, Donald Witt, Elma F. Smith, Charles Child, James E. Hopkins, James G. Dewey, C. E. Rynearson and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: Vice-Presidents E. H. Dowell and Fred Bauer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications.

Following is a summary of the more important communications acted upon by the Council:

From the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., enclosing the latest data on labor banks in America. Various circular letters issued by the American Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor were read and ordered placed on file for future reference.

From the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Arizona State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Conference of Painters inquiring about certain California labor laws, with a view of having same enacted in their respective states.

From Ferryboatmen's Union of California regarding the employment of marine firemen on the San Francisco fire boats. Secretary explained that this complaint could be remedied by securing an adequate appropriation for the maintenance of said fire boats which are operated by a joint appropriation from the State Legislature and the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco.

From the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council urging all workers to stay away from San Diego as there are now more workers than jobs in that vicinity.

From Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, relative to proposed legislation to check up on certain deceptions practiced by private employment agencies, etc. Referred to legislative committee.

From the California Society for Crippled Children, setting forth the work of said society and requesting Secretary Scharrenberg to serve on their board of trustees. Also stating that such service will not imply any financial obligation and that the State Federation of Labor will not be solicited for funds in the event the nomination is accepted. After some discussion the subject of the acceptance of this nomination was left to the discretion of the secretary.

From Ventura Labor Union stating that organization for several trades are badly needed. Secretary explained that efforts had been made to induce several national organizations to send organizers to that vicinity.

From Painters' Local No. 388, Palo Alto, inquiring about the status of the "Warren K. Billings Committee for Pardon." Secretary stated that he had no direct information about the work of this committee and had advised Painters' Union No. 388 of Palo Alto that it is not good policy to donate to any so-called defense committee unless the appeal for funds has been endorsed by the bona fide labor movement of the State in which the defense is taking place. On motion, secretary's action was endorsed.

New Business.

The California Joint Immigration Committee has been very active in opposing certain proposed legislation in Congress whereby it is proposed to extend the right of naturalization to Hindus, now ineligible to citizenship. Practically all Asiatics, except Filipinos, are now effectively excluded by the clause in the General Immigration Act of 1924, which bars all persons who are "ineligible to citizenship." If an exception should be made in the case of Hindus the Japanese and other excluded

racers would at once claim discrimination and thus the entire question of Asiatic exclusion would be reopened. The active co-operation of the American Federation of Labor has been secured in preventing the passage of the legislation referred to.

The resolution adopted at the recent American Federation of Labor convention urging all State Federations to make a study of crime was discussed at length. Attention was called to the report recently made by the California State Commission for the Reform of Criminal Procedure. Secretary Scharrenberg stated that a special committee of state senators is to be appointed to consider the recommendations of the Commission, etc. On motion the Federation's Committee on Legislation was directed to give careful attention to all proposed changes in the Penal Code of California. On further motion it was decided to defer further action of the study of crime until the next meeting of the executive council.

For years there has been great need for a modern marine hospital in San Francisco. The present hospital is a rambling wooden structure with twenty-five other buildings surrounding it, built from time to time as necessity dictated. All these buildings now used by the hospital are built of wood except the boiler house. Some of them were built fifty years ago. All the marine unions are greatly interested in securing the necessary appropriation for this purpose. Secretary stated that he had been in touch with the California delegation in Congress and that the prospects were good for favorable action at an early date.

Proposition No. 9, introduced at the Oakland convention, relating to the licensing by the State of steam and operating engineers, was referred to the executive council by the convention. By previous arrangement Brothers T. J. Roberts of Oakland and James Coulsting of San Francisco, representing the engineers and firemen, respectively, appeared before the Council. Brother Roberts, on behalf of the engineers, explained the need for such legislation. Brother Coulsting, on behalf of the firemen, opposed the legislation. After a thorough discussion it was decided to maintain a neutral attitude in the controversy.

Secretary reported upon the issuance of the usual circular letter setting forth the recommendations of the State Federation of Labor on the various measures on the ballot.

The Central Labor Councils of Napa and San Jose refused to take the Federation's unfavorable recommendation on Measure No. 28, relative to reapportionment. The San Francisco Labor Council refused to take the Federation's unfavorable recommendation on Measure No. 4, relative to an increase in the gasoline tax.

President Dalton and Vice-President Beck, who had been appointed a special committee to investigate conditions in the Office Employees' Union of Los Angeles, submitted a report expressing the belief "that with the assistance of an organizer the union could be materially strengthened. We find they are unable to finance same, and recommend that the American Federation of Labor be requested to direct Organizer Dale to assist in this work." The recommendation was adopted.

Vice-President Stewart summarized the results of his very successful organizing activities in Stockton.

Vice-President Dowd of San Francisco reported about the success of the Get-Together Dinner for employers and employees on December 8th.

Secretary Scharrenberg reported having attended, by invitation, the first Pacific Coast Institute of International Relations, at Riverside, December 6-10. This conference was attended by about 80 prominent men and women from the Pa-

cific Coast States, and considered many questions of vital concern to the working people. The American immigration problem, with particular emphasis of the Pacific Coast viewpoint, was the topic of an evening lecture by Secretary Scharrenberg.

After reviewing the legislative program of the Federation, including hold-over measures and propositions approved at the Oakland convention of the Federation, the Secretary was directed to have printed, as soon as possible, a complete list of labor bills introduced, together with identifying numbers. Also, to forward copies of said list to all affiliated unions with the request to interview senators and members of the Assembly during the February recess of the legislature and urge the support of said bills.

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor
Corner Ellis Street

Clever-Up Your Appearance

—with a smart new Lundstrom or Stetson felt.
If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

"Lundstrom"

HAT COMPANY

72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.
1120 Market St. 167 Powell St.

1435 Broadway, Oakland
1205 Broadway, Oakland
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

UNION MADE SINCE 1884

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

THE MOST POPULAR WAY

to become a home owner is to accumulate the down payment by regular saving, and then to cut a big slice off the mortgage every year by the same method.

Our "Ambition Bond" will suggest several schedules by which you can accumulate the down payment of your home in a definite time.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, Calif.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

MEN'S SHOE SALE

BIG FEATURE—

Scores of smart new styles—Over 1000 pairs Men's Oxfords and Hi-Lacers in best known makes

4.15
SALE PRICE

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.
B. KATSCHINSKI

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO
525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have died since last reports: Francis I. Brazel of the teamsters, Harry R. Calhan of the printers, Frederick N. Christensen of the stevedores, James W. Cleghorn of the masters, mates and pilots, George M. Lively of the steamfitters, Frederick Nauert of the marine engineers, Sidney W. Meyers of the web pressmen, William H. Deasy of the federal employees, Fred W. Tyrell of the chauffeurs.

At the recent election of the International Brewery Workers' Union to elect a substitute member of the executive board for the eighth district, including all of the Pacific Coast, A. L. Campbell of the Beer Wagon Drivers received 5874 votes and Albert J. Rogers of the Bottlers, 2719. The regular executive board member for this district is Emil Muri of the Brewers.

The San Francisco Labor Council has sent an additional \$150 to the American Federation of Labor for the benefit of the Passaic, N. J., textile strikers and has received acknowledgment from the secretary of the latter.

The fortieth anniversary ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held in the Civic Auditorium on some date in May this year. The president of the society has appointed an active, hustling committee to proceed with arrangements, and it is expected this will be the largest celebration of the kind ever held by the organization. Invitations will be extended to all trade unionists to take part in the big celebration.

A resolution commending Congressman Richard J. Welch for his advocacy of reforms for government employees and the introduction of a bill to establish a minimum wage of \$1500 has been passed by Federal Employees' Union No. 1.

Arrangements are now being made to make the annual dance and entertainment of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 a huge success, reports

Secretary M. E. Decker. The affair will be held at Mission Turn Hall, Eighteenth and Guerrero streets, on February 12. All members and their families are invited to attend. Four new workers were obligated at the regular meeting and 11 sick claims aggregated \$119.

Because of the hazardous nature of the work, Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has protested to the Board of Supervisors against night work by city employees. Even though double pay is offered, the dangers of open manholes and high voltage wires do not make the work advisable, it is insisted. Two members were initiated, four were admitted on transfer cards, and \$33 was paid in sick benefits, according to Secretary George Flatley.

There is a general oversupply of labor throughout California and the Pacific Coast States at the present time, according to a statement issued by the San Francisco office of the United States Employment Service. The surplus is due to a general lowering of activity in most lines of industry, particularly agriculture and lumbering, that normally occurs at this season of the year.

The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council has approved constitutional amendment No. 15 authorizing municipalities to provide additional standards and benefits to school employees. The measure has also been endorsed by the San Francisco Teachers' Federation No. 61.

The following delegates have been received and seated in the San Francisco Labor Council: Charles Owens and G. H. Melcher, Garage Employees' Union No. 665; L. D. Wilson, Electrical Workers' Union No. 537; T. H. Forbes and J. H. Malli, Ice Wagon Drivers' Union No. 519; E. G. Doyle and J. T. Maloney, Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104; Harry A. Milton, S. B. France and C. S. Pearse, Elevator Constructors' Union No. 8; Armand Mohaupt, Joe Succoing, P. C. Keltner, Al Howe, Stanley Roman, Dan F. Tattenham and Roe Baker,

Barbers' Union No. 148; G. T. Dixon, J. Syme, D. Schwartz, F. E. Sattler, M. Meyers, T. H. O'Callaghan, J. McBride, G. Kelly, E. J. Martin and W. Mason, Chauffeurs' Union No. 265; L. T. Olson, Sailmakers' Union No. 11775; E. D. Vandeleur, Michael McAuliffe, John Mooney, John Phelan, Patrick Donigan, William Corcoran, John J. Sherry, John T. McGovern, Michael Moore, and James C. Flynn, Street Railway Employees' Division No. 518; William Rhys and Edward Sabbatschan, Electrical Workers' Union No. 6.

The annual entertainment and ball of Butchers' Union No. 115, will take place in the Civic Auditorium tomorrow night and the committee in charge promises that the variety of entertainment will be better than ever before, and this means something because the butchers have a reputation of putting on splendid affairs. Besides the main auditorium two other halls have been engaged.

LABOR CLASSES.

The Joint Committee on Education of the State Federation of Labor in co-operation with the Educational Committee of the Central Labor Council of San Francisco announce a course in the Essentials of English and Practical Speech-Making.

This course will be held in the San Francisco Labor Temple on each Tuesday evening, beginning at 7:30 p. m. February 1, 1927.

The course will be conducted by Prof. S. K. Pollard, instructor in public speaking of the University Extension Division. His special preparation in this field of learning, with his experience in teaching adults, qualify him well as an instructor.

The purpose of this course of instruction is to improve one's English and powers of speech. It is intended for new beginners, but persons with speaking experience will profit by attendance at this class. The series of lessons will cover such topics as: Gaining control over voice and bearing; how to decide what to say; what makes a speech successful, the importance of sticking to the point, how fact and opinion count in argument, the correct use of words, how to express oneself tellingly, how to use parliamentary procedure, etc.

The course will consist of ten sessions and the fee for the entire course is the modest sum of \$3.00. If you are interested in this course, show your good intentions by enrolling with Secretary Theodore Johnson, Room 205, Labor Temple, as soon as possible.

WOULD JAIL GOSSIPS.

"Gabby" folk will be jailed if the State Legislature accepts a bill introduced by Senators Butler and Crisman. These lawmakers would fine and imprison any person "who shall wilfully, knowingly or maliciously repeat or communicate to any person or persons a false rumor or report of a slanderous or harmful nature or which may be detrimental to the character or standing of such other person or persons, whether such person is a private citizen or officer or candidate for office."

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN